CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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BY EDWARD J. HALE,

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paid during the year of subscription;
$3 50 at the end of the year.

VERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per
for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding
ation. Advertisers are requested to state the
er of insertions desired, or they will be con-
till forbid, and charged accordingly.
ers to the Editor must be post paid.

Notice is hereby given,

AT application will be made to the President
nd Directors of the State Bank of North Caro-
t Raleigh, for a new certificate to issue for 5
s of Stock standing originally in the name of
Shaw, the original certificate No. 1578, dated
mber 28th 1820, having been lost.

W. B. WRIGHT, *Ex'r*
20, 1831.—11-3m. *of Colin Shaw, dec'd.*

cks, Looking Glasses, &c.

The Subscribers have opened in the store nearly opposite the Mansion Hotel, Hay street, an elegant assortment of

CLOCKS AND LOOKING GLASSES,

together with various other ar- which they are disposed to sell cheap for cash a credit for good paper.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

day Clocks with looking glasses, alarms, neatly cased, equal to any in the country.
do do without alarms,
do do 30 hour, bronzed,
do do carved feet,
do do Terrey's pt. brass balls.

ALSO,

ing Glasses with bronze columns and mahogany cases, of different sizes.

of the above articles will be delivered at the of purchasers either in town or country, and , if desired.

POND & BROOKS.
etteville, Dec. 30. ||11 tf||

dministration Notice.

TTERS of Administration having been granted to the Subscribers, at the Court of Pleas and er Sessions, held for the County of Cumber- September Term, 1830, on the Estate of Dan- cLean, dec'd, notice is therefore given, to all s indebted to said estate, to make immediate nt, and to all having claims against said estate, sent the same to the Subscribers within the prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or tice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JOHN McLEAN, } Admr's.
ALEX. D. McLEAN, }
ember 23, 1830. §9 5tf.§

Ranaway,

OM the Subscriber on Tuesday, the 28th ult., indented apprentice named *Benjamin Winn*, bout 17 years, and badly grown. All persons rewarned from harboring, employing or cred- m under the penalty of the law. A reward of ollar will be given for his delivery to me, liv the Yadkin Road, ten miles west of Fayette-

ALEXANDER McKINZIE.
ary 13, 130. ||10-3w||

TE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

t of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1830.

rchibald McKay, }
vs. } PETITION FOR SALE.
he Real Estate of }
hn McKay, dec. }

ppearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that n Watson and his wife Margaret Watson, de ts in this cause, reside beyond the limits of ate, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication le for six weeks in the CAROLINA OBSERVER. he said John Watson and his wife Margaret n appear at our next County Court, to be held County of Columbus, on the second Monday ruary next, then and there to file their an- said petition, or judgment will be taken pro o as to them. *Teste*,

CHS. BALDWIN, *C. C. C.*

heriff's Sale for Taxes.

he first Monday in March next, at the Court ouse in Fayetteville, will be sold the following of LAND, or so much thereof as will be suffi- satisfy the Taxes and Costs due thereon for r 1829:

cres joining Armstrong, listed by David Burroughs,	Tax $2	08
n Horsepen Branch, by John Carrouth,	2	22
ins James Guy, by Bryant Guy,	1	76
ins Munn's, by Thomas Hogg,	1	42
ins Elliott, by James Parker,	6	32
itto do. by Joshua Taylor,	1	81
n Carver's Creek, by Francis Cooly,	1	73
n Cross Creek, by Alexander Geddie,	2	72
n lower Little River, by Catharine Gibson,	1	23
n Curbie's Swamp, by Daniel Hare,	4	83
n Carver's Creek, by Michael D. King,	1	98
land Plantation, by do.	1	76
n Carver's Creek, by do.	1	58
riffin Place, by do.	1	19
n Trantham's Creek, by Robert Montgomery,	1	19
Rum Creek, by Flora Smith,	1	76
Malloy's Branch, by do.	1	10
Carver's Creek, by Charles Seawell,	2	25
Cross Creek, by Robert Torry,	1	89
Black River, by Charles Gibbs,	3	28
Stoney Run, by Deal Cutts,	2	17
Black River, by N. B. Folsom,	2	50
ts in Averasborough, by Do. for Burrel Lawson,	1	04
Do. by Nathan Holder,	1	66
Black River, by James Leighton,	2	25
Stoney Run, by Brittain Smith,	2	88
Stewart's Creek, by John Tedder,	1	38
Little River, by James Watson,	3	56
Do. by Do. for Alex'r Watson,	5	70
Stoney Run, by James Wade,	2	14
Little River, by William D. Waters,	3	31
ns Armstrong, by David Burroughs for he Heirs of Hector McAllister,	5	35
Upper Little River, by Joseph Bunn,	3	42
Cowpen branch, by Robt. Montgomery,	2	10
Flat Swamp, by D. McLeran for Moses Cox,	4	80
Hay Mount, by Do for Do,	1	38
Turkey Perch, by Do for Do,	1	38
Flat Swamp, by Do for Joseph J. Cole,	4	80
Hay Mount, by Do for Do,	1	38
Turkey Perch, by Do for Do,	1	38

JOHN BLACK, Shff.
By R. McNEILL, D. S.
ber 11, 1830. ||8-6w||

Fresh Supply of Boots and Shoes.

JUST RECEIVED PER LAST STEAM BOAT,

21 Cases, consisting of men's fine calf Boots and Shoes, thick Brogans, Women's leather welt ed and Roan Shoes, &c. All of which will be sold as *usual*, at a very small advance on the manufacturer's price. Country Dealers are requested to call at the Brick Store, two doors above the U. S. Bank, and purchase their Shoes at such a price as will enable them to make a fair profit, and have them fresh and of good quality.

Constantly on hand. Cotton and Wool *CARDS* of all numbers and of the best stamp.

AMOS KIMBALL.
January 5, 1831. ||9tf||

Notice

THE Creditors of Cumberland County are notified to file their Claims with Daniel McDiarmid, Esq. on or before the 1st February next. The Committee of Finance will meet on that day to receive all such claims. No claim not filed by that day with the Clerk, will be passed upon this year,

JONA EVANS,
GURDON DEMING,
D. A. DAVIS,
Committee.
December 31, 1830. ||9-4w.||

Just Received in Store,

20 Bags Cuba Coffee.

On board Steam Boat Henrietta, expected to day

25 Hhds. Molasses,
10 do. Sugar.

For Sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.
December 8, 1830.

Just Received,

AND for sale by the Subscriber, on account of the Bible, Common Prayer, Tract, and Missionary Society of North Carolina, volume second of the Works of the late Rt. Rev. John Stark Ravenscroft, D. D. Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North Carolina.

ALSO,

A few well executed ENGRAVINGS of the Author.

Life of Bishop Heber.

An assortment of Bibles, Testaments, and Common Prayer Books.

The Churchman's Almanack for 1831.

E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, January 13.

North Carolina Legislature.

SPEECH OF Mr. HILL, *of Wilmington.*

In the House of Commons, Dec. 20, 1830.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Garey in the Chair, on the Resolutions introduced by Mr. Sawyer, in relation to the Tariff, Mr. J. A. Hill rose and addressed the Committee as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: I regret the introduction of these Resolutions, not because a portion of our time must be devoted to their consideration. In my opinion, a part of our time may be not unprofitably spent in the discussion of questions which tend to inquiry, and render us more familiar with the genius and character of the constitution of Government under which we live. I am sorry that the Resolutions were introduced, because I cannot but apprehend that whatever may be their ultimate fate, they will be the means of creating false and dangerous impressions abroad, of the state of public feeling here. But, sir, these regrets are vain—the Resolutions have been introduced, and the questions they involve ought to be fearlessly met, and thoroughly examined. We are called upon to resolve, "that all duties imposed by Congress on imports, not for revenue, but to control the industry of the country, are unconstitutional—That the acts commonly called the Tariff Laws, passed in 1824 and 28, for the encouragement of Manufactures, are deliberate, palpable, and dangerous infractions of the Constitution—That those laws are partial and oppressive in their operation upon the Southern States; and in their consequences, calculated to produce the ruin of one section of country, to corrupt the public morals of another, and to destroy the liberty of all—That it is the deliberate opinion of this Legislature, that to defend and protect the Constitution of the United States in its true meaning, to preserve unimpaired the reserved rights of the States, and to protect its citizens from impending ruin, the crisis has arrived when it becomes the imperative duty of the State of North Carolina, through the medium of her Legislature, solemnly to protest and remonstrate against the usurpations of the General Government."

The two first of these Resolutions, sir, may be taken together, as presenting but one question for our consideration. Has Congress the right to impose duties on foreign imports, with a view to encourage and protect domestic industry? Thus far, we are not called upon by the Resolutions, (and I beg the committee to bear it in mind) for any expression of opinion, as to the policy or expediency of the acts of 1824 and 28. Upon that subject, sir, I fancy there would be found among us no division of opinion. A party there may indeed be here, who, remembering the severe lessons taught by the late War, might be disposed to favor these reprobated acts, so far as they afford encouragement to the manufacture of such articles as are essential to the national defence; but upon the general question of expediency, I apprehend there is among us but one sentiment of disapprobation, and but one feeling of disgust. We are to examine then, an abstract question of constitutional law, and I trust it will be examined abstractedly from all questions of expediency, and be decided, as far as may be, uninfluenced by those strong feelings of aversion to the existing protective system, which most of us entertain.

Sir, that there is a tendency in power to strengthen and enlarge itself; that a lurking spirit of encroachment may be detected in the best governments; that man will fret within the circle of constraint, and unless withheld will break through it, are political aphorisms—they are truths attested by all history and all experience—they are truths which I have no disposition to deny. That our own Government, the best in theory and the purest in administration which the world has ever yet seen, may yet not be entirely exempt from this common infirmity, I freely admit.—But that it does cherish the wish knowingly, to transgress those bounds which the cautious wisdom of our ancestors set to its authority, is what I am not prepared to admit, and what I shall be reluctant to believe. Still sir it is not inconsistent with a proper confidence in those who are intrusted with the administration of our affairs to subject the operations of government to a continued, rigid, and jealous scrutiny. It is the part of prudence and of patriotism to watch its motions, and to confine it within those limits, beyond which the people have said to it "thou shalt not go." At the same time, however, we should take care not to confound with this wise and prudent jealousy of power, that peevish petulance of temper, which frets under legal restraint; or that restless spirit of discontent, which revolts against rightful rule. While we should be careful to check in our government, that insensible tendency in power to enlarge itself, and be prompt to resist the more open encroachments of profligate ambition, we should feel it to be equally our duty, to maintain the government of our country in the exercise of its lawful authority, and to preserve to it unimpaired, those powers without which it cannot achieve the high purposes for which it was created. There are those, sir, in my opinion, who carry this feeling of jealousy too far; whose fears of federal usurpation, are almost aggravated into hostility to federal government; whose jaundiced suspicions, are calculated to destroy that confidence which should subsist between the people and their government, and without which no government can be either permanent or useful.

The disciples of this Political School, giving a restraining effect to the 10th article of the amendments of the Constitution, never contemplated by the framers of that instrument, and construing that amendment, so as to include within its reservation all power not "*expressly*" delegated, do not hesitate to denounce as rank usurpation, every act of the Federal Government, in the exercise of an implied or incidental power. By their construction of the Constitution, the General Government can exercise no power which is not granted *totidem verbis*, no matter how fully it may be involved in, or be incidental to, a power which is granted; and no matter how clearly the authority be deducible from the general intent and scope of the instrument. Let us carry this principle a little into detail; let us apply this rule of construction, sir, and see how it will operate.

The Constitution declares, that Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes. Under this grant of power, Congress may establish rules for commercial intercourse, and may prescribe the terms upon which our trade among ourselves, and with foreign nations, is to be carried on. But it shall do nothing to facilitate commerce; it shall not kindle a light to guide the mariner into port; it shall not erect a buoy to admonish him of the sunken rock or treacherous shoal. Congress shall have power to declare War, but it shall do nothing in anticipation of war. It shall not provide for the supply of its armies. It shall not open roads or canals for the transportation of stores or troops to the points of attack or defence. It shall have power to "provide and maintain a Navy" Sir, it has created a Navy, which has borne our flag in triumph upon every sea, and rendered it so formidable to the nations, that the American Citizen is every where as safe beneath its glorious Stars as if the very planet of his destiny were shining above his head. It may maintain this Navy, but it shall not by improving your bays and harbors, provide for it convenient places of refuge or refreshment, and establish stations at such points along our seaboard where its presence may be most essential for the protection of our commerce, or for the defence of our maritime frontier. It can do none of these things, because the power is no where *expressly* given. It is not so "set down in the bond."

It may be, that every disciple of this school does not object to *every* exercise of implied power; but among them the Government fares like Esop's unfortunate old man, who, in the days of polygamy, had the imprudence to marry two wives—one stricken in years like himself, the other blooming, fresh and fair. The young wife looked upon the grey hairs of her husband's head as tacitly reproaching her youth, and under colour of adjusting his head, set herself sedulously to remove these unpleasant evidences of the disparity in their years; the old jade of a wife, on the contrary, esteeming these grey locks as the peculiar honors of her husband's brow, with equal industry, and under the same show of affectionate care, endeavoured to extirpate the few remaining black hairs. Their jealous rivalry soon left the devoted head naked and bald. Such, he said, would be the inevitable fate of the Constitution, if these jealous and rigid constructionists were permitted at will to fritter away its powers. They would indeed leave the Government bald and naked. Sir, strip Congress of all implied and incidental powers, and you leave it utterly powerless to act; you have a government which can neither be useful at home, nor respected abroad—a Government upon which you impose the most important duties, but from which you withhold the means necessary to their performance.

Let us see whether these restrictionists put the true construction upon this amendment to the Constitution, when they read it as if it contained the word '*expressly*.' Gentlemen are aware that the amendments to the Constitution, of which this is one, were prepared in the first Congress which convened under the forms of the Constitution, proposed to the Legislature of the several States, and adopted in pursuance of the 5th article of the Constitution.—While these articles of amendment were under debate in the House of Representatives, it was moved to amend the 10th article, by inserting after the word 'not,' the word 'expressly;' this motion was lost, 17 voting in its favour and 32 against it.' (*See Journal of the House, 1st and 2d Congress, p.* 86.)

The truth is, Mr. Chairman, that this article, does not in the slightest particular alter the Constitution; it does not abridge the Government of a single power. It was borrowed from the articles of the old Confederation, and inserted through abundant caution. Expunge it from the Constitution, and you would still have a government of limited powers—a Government to which the people have imparted a portion of their sovereignty reserving what remained to themselves or to the States—a Government which can rightfully exercise no power which is not delegated to it. As to the power in dispute, the power to encourage and protect domestic industry, it is true, that I cannot point to any clause in the Constitution which gives it *totidem verbis*, yet I hope to shew the Committee that there is a full and substantive grant of that power.

Permit me, Sir, to ask gentlemen where this power does reside, if it is not to be found in the Federal Head? Or do they intend to tell us that it is in abeyance, that the Statesmen who framed the Constitution intended that this power should be left vagrant and unexercised? Do they intend to tell us that the American agriculturist, merchant or manufacturer, was purposely left without the aid of Government to compete with his foreign rivals, in our own ports or in foreign markets, sustained as the foreigner is by the favour and patronage of his own Government? If a foreign Government, with a view to secure to her own shipping, the transportation of the varied products of our industry, should impose upon those products the payment of a higher duty when transported in American ships than when carried in her own, is it to be doubted that our Government would have the power to protect the interest of the American Ship-owner, by countervailing regulations? And what is this but an exercise of the power in question? What is it but protection to a branch of the national industry?

I fancy, Sir, that every one is prepared to admit that this power must reside somewhere. Where, then, is it to be found? Is it reserved to the States? Sir, unless a State had the power to regulate the terms of intercourse with its sister States, a power denied to it by the Constitution, it must be seen that it is without the means of affording to its industry adequate protection against foreign competition. It would be in vain for one state to impose duties or prohibitions upon the introduction of a foreign article, which would interfere with some favoured pursuit of her citizens, so long as the importation of that article was encouraged or permitted by other States.

Admitting then, that this power is reserved to the States, and may rightfully be exercised by them, it is evident that it could only be effectually exercised upon the supposition that they would all be governed by the same views and adopt the same regulations—a harmony of purpose and action which our varied pursuits and conflicting interests forbid us to anticipate. Permit me, Sir, in connection with this subject, to read an extract from Mr. Madison's celebrated letter of 1828, on the Tariff. After exposing a misconstruction of the 10th section of 1st article of the Constitution, &c., he proceeds to say, 'But the very suggestion of such an expedient to any State, would have an air of mockery, when its *experienced* impracticability is taken into view. No one who recollects or recurs to the period when the power over Commerce was in the individual States, and separate attempts were made to tax, or otherwise regulate it, need be told, that the attempts were not only abortive, but, by demonstrating the necessity of general and uniform regulations, give the original impulse to the Constitutional reform which provided for such regulations.

'To refer a state, therefore, to the exercise of a power as reserved to her by the Constitution, the impossibility of exercising which was an inducement to adopt the Constitution, is of all remedial devices the last which should be brought forward. And what renders it the more extraordinary, is, that as the tax on Commerce as far as it could be separately collected, instead of belonging to the treasury of the State, as before the Constitution, would be a tribute to the United States, the State would be in a worse condition after the adoption of the Constitution, than before, in reference to an important interest, the improvement of which was a particular object in adopting the Constitution.'

Let those who are disposed to deny the authority of Mr. Madison, controvert his facts or confute his reasoning, if they can. We have seen then, that this power does not reside in the States, and could not from the nature of things, be exercised by them. Is it reserved to the people? The people, Mr. Chairman, never act in their sovereign capacity but in framing or dissolving Constitutions, in establishing or overturning Governments. Will gentlemen be good enough to inform us in what way the people are to act in exercise of this power. Will they tell us the *modus operandi*?

Sir, I have engaged to show that this power has been fully and substantively granted to the Federal Government. It may be safely laid down as a general rule that whatever is fairly involved in a power delegated by the Constitution, is a power granted by the Constitution, and is no more restrained by that provision which reserves all powers not delegated. Is a power then expressly granted? The 8th section of the 1st article of the Constitution provides, that "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, &c." Again, "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes"—Now, Sir, I hold that the power to protect and encourage domestic industry by the imposition of duties, is involved in, and is a necessary incident to the power to regulate Commerce? Sir, what was intended to be included in the power to regulate Commerce? Nothing more than the right to prescribe rules for buying and selling. Permit me to read from the works of Alexander Hamilton, a short sentence containing a full reply to such a construction of this power—'This is indeed a species of regulation of trade, but it is one which falls more aptly within the province of the local jurisdiction than within that of the General Government, whose care they must have presumed to have been intended to be directed to those general political arrangements concerning trade, on which its aggregate interests depend, rather than to the details of buying and selling. Accordingly, such only are the regulations to be found in the laws of the United States whose objects are to give encouragement to the enterprise of our merchants, and to advance our navigation and manufactures.'

When a power is delegated by the Constitution, the General Government acquires full and complete sovereignty over all the objects and incidents of such power unless the grant be qualified, limited or restrained. We have here an unqualified grant to Congress of the power to regulate trade, consequently the General Government is invested with full sovereignty over all the subjects of commercial regulation. Mr. Chairman, for what purpose have we invested the General Government with certain powers?—What was the intention of the grant? Unquestionably, Sir, that these powers might be used as the *means* of accomplishing certain contemplated ends. Now, Sir, to what objects are regulations of trade applied? Have they not been used by every commercial people in the world as a mean, and as a powerful mean of encouragement and protection to favoured branches of their industry? Had not the policy of Great Britain rendered our ancestors familiar with manufactures as an object of commercial regulation? Who can doubt it? Yet knowing the uses of the weapon they were putting in the hands of the General Government—well aware of the comprehensive nature of the grant they unreservedly delegated to Congress, the power to regulate commerce, the inference is irresistible, that the power to encourage and protect the industry of the country was intended to be vested where alone it could be effectually exercised, in the General Government.

Sir, we do not arrive at this power only by a reasonable interpretation of the Constitution—there is abundant extraneous evidence to support it. We have contemporaneous expositions of the Constitution; the practice of the Government under the Constitution—the sense of both the people and politicians of the earlier and purer periods of the Republic, and the recorded opinions of our ablest constitutional Lawyers and most distinguished Statesmen.—Sir, the first act imposing duties on imposts, ever passed by an American Congress, as its preamble imports, contemplated protection as well as revenue.—(*See laws U. States, vol.* 2, *page* 2.)

Sir, I see the venerable name of Washington subscribed in approval of this act. The first Congress which ever convened under the forms and by virtue of the Constitution, had scarcely organized itself before its attention was drawn to the subject of protecting the industry of the American citizens from injurious foreign competition. Memorials and petitions were presented from every quarter of the country: from the Manufacturers of the North, from the Shipbuilders of Charleston, &c. Did Congress decline to receive or act upon these applications, on the ground that their subject matter was without the pale of its authority? On the contrary, they were respectfully received, entertained by the House, committed to the committee of the whole, and was not lost sight of by that committee in framing the duty bill. My authority for this statement is before me, in the Journal of the House, vol. 1., and in the letter of Mr. Madison, who may well make the boast of '*magna pars fui*' in whatever relates to the establishment of the Constitution, or to the early legislation of his country. Mr. Hamilton's Report on Manufactures in 1790, in pursuance of an order of the House of Representatives, is evidence of his own opinion and of that of the House of Representatives, that it was competent for the General Government to exercise this power. Mr. Madison's opinion we have already seen. It is fully disclosed in the letter before me, and to which I have repeatedly referred.

Thus, Sir, we have in favor of this power, the authority of Hamilton, who perhaps, more than any other man, contributed by the force of his logic and the persuasion of his eloquence, to the adoption of the Constitution. Should his opinions be rejected, as those of a man who was disposed to give to the arm of Government too far a reach and too wide a sweep, we refer you to a statesman of a different school—we have the authority of Madison, who, in his old age, has buckled on the '*arma dia demeuta*' and with a force and clearness of reasoning worthy of his best days, vindicated the Constitution in its true meaning. But, Sir, these names belong to other days—they have ceased to be the oracles of wisdom. Their altars have been broken down, their shrines demolished; no man goes to their silent and deserted temples to inquire of the welfare of the Republic. A new God has become the object of party adoration, new oracles have been opened, and a new Priest delivers the mystical response. Let us look to this new source of political light which has been opened to us. If the authority of Hamilton and Madison be denied, I fancy that of General Jackson will not be rejected. Sir, I do not design to press upon you the authority of the Senator from Tennessee. I do not intend to open this Journal, and shew you his vote recorded in favor of one of these reprobated acts—I invite your attention to the opinions of the President of the United States, upon whose altar we were invited by the gentleman from Edenton to lay the offerings of our *thanks*, and to hum the incense of our praise, and who was described by him as pursuing the footsteps of the "illustrious sage who reformed our system." In the celebrated Message on the Maysville Road Bill, which, in another series of Resolutions, introduced by the gentleman from Edenton, is described as containing 'principles which challenge the approbation of every republican,' the President thus expresses himself in relation to the Tariff:—"As long as the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures is directed to National ends, it shall receive from me a temperate but steady support.—There is no necessary connexion between it and the system of appropriations. On the contrary, it appears to me that the supposition of their dependence upon each other, is calculated to excite the prejudices of the public against both. The former is sustained on the grounds of its consistency with the *letter and spirit* of the Constitution, of its origin being traced to the assent of all the parties to the original compact, and of its having the support and approbation of a majority of the people, &c.' In his last annual communication to Congress, there is, if possible, a still more distinct and unequivocal expression of his views on this subject. 'Among the numerous causes of congratulation, (says the message) the condition of our impost revenue deserves special mention, inasmuch as it promises the means of extinguishing the public debt sooner than was anticipated, and furnishes a strong illustration of the practical effects of the present tariff upon our commercial interests.'

"The object of the present Tariff is objected to by some as unconstitutional; and is considered by almost all as defective in many of its parts. The power to impose duties on imports originally belonged to the several States. The right to adjust these duties with a view to the encouragement of domestic branches of industry is so completely incidental to that power, that it is difficult to suppose the existence of the one without the other. The States have delegated their whole authority over imports to the General Government, without limitation or restriction, saving the very inconsiderable one relating to their inspection laws. This authority having thus entirely passed from the States, the right to exercise it for the purpose of protection does not exist in them, and consequently, if it be not possessed by the General Government, it must be extinct. Our political system would thus present the anomaly, of a people stripped of the right to foster their own industry, and to counteract the most selfish and destructive policy, which might be adopted by foreign nations. This surely cannot be the case; this indispensable power thus surrendered by the States, must be within the scope of the authority on the subject delegated to Congress."

I flatter myself, Mr. Chairman, that I have established to the satisfaction of the Committee, that the power exercised by the General Government for the protection of the industry of the country is not usurped, and that the Tariff acts of 1824 and '28 are falsely denounced by the Resolutions, as "deliberate, palpable and dangerous infractions of the Constitution."

Sir, every branch of the industry of the country is entitled to protection; and if by the existing laws encouragement is afforded to a particular branch of industry in a degree, as I conceive, greatly disproportioned to its relative value, we are not therefore to conclude that these laws are violations of the Constitution. Sir, we must make a distinction between the rightful possession of power and its indiscreet exercise. We must not permit our just dissatisfaction with the system of protection at present pursued by the General Government, to betray us into false principles. Let us maintain a steady, but temperate opposition to this system. This is the course recommended, not only by true patriotism, but by true policy. We may prevail upon our brethren to forbear the exercise of this power, by shewing that it operates injuriously and oppressively upon us; but we cannot hope to induce them to surrender it.

Lope, Mr. Chairman, the Committee will indulge me in a few observations upon the two remaining Resolutions. It may well be doubted, Sir, whether any expression of the opinion of this Legislature is called for, since I do not understand that our sentiments on this subject have been misrepresented or are misunderstood. The duty of making known the wishes and sentiments of the people of North Carolina in relation to the Tariff, may very safely be left to their Representatives in Congress, so long as we have no reason to mistrust their zeal or fidelity. At all events, Sir, the propriety of forbearing any intemperate expression of opinion, at this peculiar juncture, cannot fail to suggest itself. Sir, as we would preserve the Union—as we value the peace and harmony of our country, we should carefully abstain from any act or expression which might appear to give countenance or encouragement to that violent excitement which unhappily prevails to an alarming degree in some portions of our country. Let us examine these Resolutions, and see whether we can, with prudence or propriety, adopt them.

Resolved, That these laws are partial and oppressive in their operation upon the Southern States and in their consequences calculated to produce the ruin of one section of country, to corrupt the public morals of another, and to destroy the liberty of all.

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this Legislature, that to defend and protect the Constitution of the United States in its true meaning, to preserve unimpaired the reserved rights of the States, and to protect its citizens from impending ruin—the crisis has arrived, when it becomes the imperative duty of the State of North Carolina, through the medium of her Legislature, solemnly to protest and remonstrate against the usurpations of the Federal Government."

Can this language be misunderstood? Can its tendency be mistaken? If what is here set forth be true, an awful crisis has indeed arrived, the time has indeed come when we should "calculate the value of the Union"—when we ought anxiously to inquire whether our safety and our dearest interest be not concerned in an immediate and close alliance with those who do not hesitate to proclaim "that they have every thing to gain and nothing to lose by a dissolution of the Union." Yes, Mr. Chairman, if what is here affirmed be true or if you can impose it upon the credulity of the people; if you can persuade the people that it is true; if you can induce them to believe that they are oppressed, that their liberties are assailed—that a profligate Government is about to corrupt the morals of the citizens, and an ambitious Government to invade the sovereignty of the State, how long would you be able to retain them in peaceable allegiance to such a government? Not a week, not a day. The spirit of man rises against usurpation and oppression! Thus has it ever been, thus may it ever be with freemen: why else did God give to man a strong arm, and a courageous heart? Yes, Sir, you would excite a spirit of hostility and kindle a flame of resentment in their minds, which nothing could subdue or allay. Teach them to regard the bond of this Union, not as a tie of brotherhood, but as a chain of slavery, and they will break its links.—Let us then reflect well, whether we can, with truth, or with propriety, speak to the people in the language of these Resolutions—whether we shall say to them, for so in effect we shall say, if we adopt these Resolutions, that the time has come, that the occasion exists, when they ought to exercise their undoubted right of Revolution, when they must act, if they do not choose to be slaves; for, Sir, if they continue the subjects of an usurping Government, of a Government which has wrongfully and without their consent, established its power over them, *they will be slaves!*

Looking to these results, let us consider the Resolutions, and see whether the strong language they employ is justified by the facts of the case. We complain of the protective system as disclosed in the Tariff acts of 1824 & 28. We feel that it operates unequally and injuriously—yet, Sir, if these acts be not unconstitutional; if they have been passed in pursuance of powers granted by ourselves—it follows of course, that they involve no usurpation of power, and no encroachment upon the reserved rights of the States—that they threaten no danger to the liberties of the citizen, and no corruption to the public morals. Because these laws operate unequally, it does not follow that they must be unconstitutional. In a country of such diversified pursuits and varied interests, it is impossible that any law can be so adjusted as to subserve in an equal degree the interest of every part—these objections apply to one system of Government, in framing which it was foreseen that inequality in the operation of the laws could not be avoided; but this inconvenience was thought to be overbalanced by the general advantages secured by the Union. If then, Sir, we are not prepared to go the length of these Resolutions, let us beware how we trifle with a subject of this importance. Let us take care that we do not draw down upon ourselves the execration of the people we would delude and ruin. Sir, we cannot disguise from ourselves, that a spirit of disaffection to the Union is abroad—that doctrines are entertained and sedulously inculcated of a most pernicious character and tendency. We have seen with regret, to what alarming lengths the people of a sister State have been hurried by an excitement brought about by Resolutions, Essays and Declarations on this subject. We know that measures of still further violence are contemplated, and we have reason to apprehend the most disastrous results. Under the circumstances of the times, the introduction of such Resolutions as these is attended with danger. Their adoption must lead to mischief. I am aware that there are those who affect to treat lightly those circumstances from which I am compelled to augur unfavourably—who tell us there is no cause for apprehension. No cause for apprehension! when resistance to the laws is openly threatened! when we openly indulge in calculations of the value of the Union! No cause, Mr. Chairman, for apprehension, when the destruction of this blessed Union—the bare thought of which should send a chilly sensation of fear to the heart, and a creeping horror through the blood—is made the subject of every day's familiar conversation: Sir, he is no true lover of his country, in whose bosom these sinister circumstances excite no jealous alarms. There is danger; but, by prudence on our part, it may be averted. Though the Union be threatened, I hope it is safe, and that the cloud which darkens around us will but thunder and pass on. Though the aspect of affairs be clouded and threatening; though the southern heavens be filled with signs and portents, I will not despair of the Union—though the Altar be built and the flame kindled, though the victim be bound and the knife of Sacrifice pointed at its throat, I trust in God! that like the child of the Patriarch, it may escape the threatened immolation!

Rail Roads in the Winter.—We learn from the Baltimore American, that the Snow which fell on Sunday night, and Monday morning, although it was ten or twelve inches in depth, presented no obstruction whatever to the regular and ordinary operations of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The simple and economical machine or contrivance which was brought to act so efficiently last winter, was again applied on Monday morning with complete success. By the aid of a single horse attached to the machine, the rails were cleared of the snow with ease and expedition, and the carriages were enable to prosecute their trips as usual.

These repeated trials show that a Railroad offers the important advantage of a certain and uninterrupted communication throughout all seasons, and that it is as little affected by the frost and snows of winter as by the droughts of summer.

From the Raleigh Register.

Raleigh, 1st Jan. 1831.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Seeing in almost every newspaper, some Dyspepsia advertisement, or remarkable cure of this horrid though fashionable disease, reminds me of a duty I owe to my fellow beings, and which through your columns, I will endeavor to discharge, by relating my own case, which for violence is perhaps without a parallel.

In the Autumn of 1829, I was leading a very sedentary life, and about the month of September, found my strength gradually failing. At times my appetite would grow immoderate, at others, no article of diet could invite it, a general languor prevailed throughout my system, and I thought that my digestion was not as good as usual. In this irregular habit, I remained until the beginning of December, when to my great concern, I found Dyspepsia had already made great inroads on my system, and its progress was rapidly advancing. I immediately had recourse to medicine, poured down nostrums of great fame in abundance, and was put upon a very spare diet. All seemed to be of no service and I was fast travelling to my grave, my frame, by Christmas, was a complete skeleton, and walking required more strength than I could summon. I laid myself upon my bed, for, as I supposed, the last time. In this condition I remained until the middle of February, applying every remedy which medical skill could suggest, but all apparently to no purpose. What I suffered in this time, would be impossible to tell.—About the 20th of this month, I was placed in a carriage and conveyed to the different springs in the western part of this State; at all these springs I saw persons laboring under my own disorder, but none as bad as myself. I grew tired of them, and started to the Warm Springs in Virginia; about half way, I was overcome with fatigue and stopped at a wealthy farmer's house where I expected to make a short stay, and pursue my journey. The gentleman's son was reading medicine, and every day I read his books to get a full description of my case; every symptom of those cases which had proved fatal, agreed perfectly with my own.

I paid strict attention to the functions of digestion, and learned that the peristaltic motion was the mainspring of digestion. The thought struck me, that if I could possibly increase this motion, I might recover, but how I was to do this was the question. One day, while thinking upon some plan, I looked from my window and saw the negro sawing with a *whip-saw*, which is very much used in that part of the country. It occurred to me, that this exercise was the most likely to effect the great object of my desire; and I went immediately to the scaffold, and asked the "linesman" to let me work in his place. I sawed about four or five inches and rested, then sawed again; this I continued every morning and evening, during the day as much as I could, for eight weeks, when, to my great joy, I was able to saw a "line" without any great inconvenience; my digestion became as good as it had ever been, my appetite had a new tone given it, and I was perfectly well. During the time that I sawed, I ate nothing but coarse Rye bread.

As I am about leaving your City, I would be glad, if any of your readers should try and find any benfit from this remedy, that they would make it known through the Register, or any other paper, to which they may live convenient, that I may know whether my experience has been of any use to my suffering fellow beings, and with a hope of its being so,

I remain your humble Servant, B. B.

P. S. I am now the very picture of health itself.

One way of reforming a dissipated husband. A few years ago, a female who resides in a village in Ayrshire (we do not chuse to be more particular) had the misfortune to be married to a sottish husband. Every night, his professional labours over, he repaired to a certain tavern, where he met a set of companions as *drouthy* as himself, and devoted the whole evening to drinking, and singing such outrageous catches as the following:

And had the Flood been liquor good,
And Noah's sons such lads as I,
They'd drank the Deluge where it stood,
And left the ark and Noah dry.

His wife saw the brink on which he was standing, and prompted by parental and connubial affection, was unceasing in her efforts to wean him from the tavern, and reconcile him to the comforts of his own quiet domicile. But her labor of love was entirely thrown away; in place of becoming better he grew gradually worse; seldom went to bed before one or two in the morning, rose late, neglected his business, and, in short, was on the high road to ruin. His temper, too, became frightfully irascible, and in place of soothing his broken hearted wife, he found fault with every thing, and rarely approached her but with abuse on his lips and a frown on his brow. The poor woman's looks to those who could read them, told a very dismal tale, and in her despair she hit on the following expedient, which, we understand, has been attended with the happiest effects:—One night, after dark, she repaired to the tavern her husband frequented, persuaded a knot of tradesmen to accompany her, ordered a huge bowl of toddy, and compounded the material secundem artem, sent the glasses round, got one man to sing, a second to laugh, and a third to joke; and, in short, acted her part so well, that she looked the very picture of a female toper. When the charm was thus far wound, she sent for her husband, and invited him to take a seat and taste her toddy. At first the man started as if he had seen a ghost, and it was observed that his colour went and came when he heard his spouse declare that, judging from the example of some of her friends, she had come to the conclusion that a tavern must be the happiest place in the world, and was determined for the future to share its pleasures. Frequently she stirred the bowl and replenished the glasses, and when the vessel became dry, rang the bell, and commissioned materials for a fresh brewst. But here the husband who had been silently forecasting the shape of future evils, remonstrated so earnestly, that the lady consented to abridge her revels and accompany him home. By the way, they conversed long and seriously: certain promises were voluntarily made—promises which have been kept to the very letter,—and the result of the wife's stratagem is that her husband has become one of the soberest men in the parish, and is indebted for his reformation less to a temperance than an intemperate society.

Dunfries Cour.

To shew the necessity of that Parliamentary reform to which the ministry of Earl Grey is pledged, it is shown that a majority (350) of the House of Commons is returned by fewer than 200 individuals, out of a population of 21,000,000.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

Gentlemen—My attention has been called, by the kindness of a friend, to a publication in the Georgia Journal, signed by the Hon. A. S. Clayton, which I feel constrained to notice. The following extract from that publication contains all that has any relation to me:

"*Messrs. Editors:*—While my review of the Bank Report was publishing, I received an anonymous letter from one of our commercial cities, informing me, among other things, 'that scarcely a particle of the Report on the Bank of the United States was penned by Mr. McDuffie, but penned by those *immediately interested in*, or *employed by*, the Bank;' and that 'the following individuals *can tell* who penned that document: Langdon Cheves, N. Biddle, Mr. Ingersoll, &c. &c.' Now concerning this matter, (continues Judge Clayton) I not only know nothing, but believe nothing: I give the fact as I received it. If true, it speaks VOLUMES; if not true, the honorable Chairman of the Committee, or the gentlemen above named, should promptly disabuse the public mind as to the alarming suspicion which such a circumstance is calculated to inspire. For the sake of the purity of their deliberations, Congress ought to inquire into it, if there is the slightest foundation for such a belief." * * * * * * *

It is equally due to myself and to all concerned, that I should state explicitly, that in the whole of the foregoing statement of Judge Clayton's anonymous correspondent, there is not "a particle" or shadow of truth. The entire Report of the Committee of Ways and Means to which reference is made, was composed and written by the Chairman of that Committee; and, of course, not a single sentence of it was penned by any other human being. If the reference made to Mr. Cheves, Mr. Biddle, and Mr. Ingersoll, was designed to convey the idea that these gentlemen, or either of them, "penned" any part of the Report in question, they "can tell" Judge Clayton that his correspondent is a random and reckless calumniator.

I am not disposed to complain of the course pursued by Judge Clayton, because I do not ascribe it to an unfriendly, and much less, to a malicious motive. I cannot but remark, however, that he has permitted himself to be drawn, by an artful and insidious libeller, into a situation of extreme awkwardness, at least, involving all the legal responsibility, without any of the moral guilt, of publishing a false and malicious libel. That this is a base and infamous libel, the Judge will now doubtless perceive and admit. It is apparent, also, that he is the sole publisher, however inoffensive his attention; and he has been too long at the bar and on the bench, not to know, that his legal responsibility for this publication cannot be evaded by stating, that he received the information from an anonymous correspondent, and neither believes nor disbelieves it. I do not make these remarks for the vain and idle purpose of reading to the Judge a lecture on the law of libel; but to admonish him of the extreme imprudence of publishing a grave charge against a Committee of the House of Representatives, deeply affecting, in his own opinion, the purity of the national legislature, on an irresponsible authority, stamped with suspicion upon the very face of it. If this charge had been published by an anonymous writer, I should have had too much self-respect to notice it; but coming before the public from so respectable a source, even with a very equivocal endorsement, I have felt that I must either give countenance, by my silence, to a false and disparaging imputation, or adopt the suggestion of the Judge, and "disabuse the public mind as to the alarming suspicion" which his own publication has been the sole and exclusive means of producting.

GEO. McDUFFIE.

At a banquet given by the Seventh Legion of the National Guards of Paris to Gen. Lafayette, a speech was pronounced by General Mathew Dumas, from which we make the following extract:—

"Fifty years since, at the same season of the year, and if my memory is faithful, almost on the same day, General Washington came, accompanied by General Lafayette, to pay his first visit to the French army disembarked at Rhode Island, and to unite the arms and standards of the United States with the arms and standards of France. He returned to his head quarters, and I had the honor to form part of his escort. On the way, we passed near a small town, now become a very considerable one, when a crowd of children met us, each carrying a flambeau, and filling the air with acclamations: they compelled the General to stop, and embraced his knees. Much affected, Washington turned to us, and said these memorable words: "We are about to open the campaign—God only knows what will be the fate of war; we shall perhaps be beaten—but here, (putting his hands on the heads of the young children,) here is an army which our enemies will never conquer."

Signs of a spirit of Liberty in Canada.—From the following article in the Montreal Gazette, it would seem that the Canadians contemplate the probability of following the example of the people of the United States, in separating themselves from the mother country. The late events in Europe have fired the world.—*Alb. Daily Adv.*

"A change has taken place in the Representatives of his Majesty—and a new Legislature has been convoked to transact the business of the country. It is most sincerely to be hoped, that, by their united exertions, an end may be put to all party differences, and that an adjustment of all points of dispute may be obtained, to the satisfaction of all parties. The Province is rapidly advancing in wealth—her commerce is extending—and her population increasing. With a good soil and a healthy climate—with great capabilities and valuable internal resources, her future destiny is easily seen, and the fostering hand of an enlightened Legislature will tend much to advance the period when she will enter into comparison with the older countries of Europe, *and take her place among the nations of the world.*

Awful Visitation.—On Monday last a man was brought before a magistrate in our borough, on a charge of having attempted to rescue a prisoner from custody. On examination he denied the act of which he was accused, and with awful emphasis "hoped that the Almighty would strike him dead if he were guilty." The words were no sooner uttered than he fell down speechless and insensible! How admonitory to those who invoke the wrath of the Supreme Being by horrible imprecations!—*Miner's Journal.*

Washington, January 17.

For many years our city has not been visited with such a severe and continued snow storm as we have had within the last few days. Our streets on Saturday and yesterday were almost impassable, the snow lying even to the depth of a foot or eighteen inches, and in drifts to the depth of three or four feet.—No mails have arrived for the last two days except the mail from Baltimore, which brought nothing beyond that city. *Nat. Journal.*

Fredericksburg, Jan. 18.

The storm has caused an unprecedented derangement of the mails. The Northern mails, due on Thursday and Friday nights, reached here on Saturday night about nine o'clock. Saturday night's mail arrived yesterday about three P. M. The Southern mail of Saturday, reached here on Sunday morning, and the mail due on Sunday evening arrived about eleven on Monday morning. The roads, in many places, are literally impassable, the snow being even with the tops of the fences. These failures of the mails will account for the absence of news in our paper of this morning.—*Pol. Arena.*

The inclemency of the weather and the dreadful state of the roads have made wood scarce and dear. We saw it selling yesterday at the rate of 8 or 89 per cord.—*Ibid.*

Washington, January 21.

The Eastern Mails which have been deranged by the Snow-storm, all came in yesterday to our surprize, and considering the state of the road to the great credit of the contractors for carrying them. The papers are entirely barren of news, foreign or domestic, except what concerns the Snow-storm, which seems to have been as remarkably severe elsewhere as here. Great loss and suffering is anticipated among vessels on the coast, those in port or at anchor appearing to have suffered very little in the tremendous gale of Saturday last

New York, Jan. 16.—*Sunday, half past one.*

A Northeast snow storm commenced here about half past 11 on Friday night, and continues to this hour. The wind has now hauled more to the northward, and there are some slight indications of a cessation of the storm. During most of the time the wind has blown a gale from nearly a northeast direction, and most of the great quantity of snow which has fallen, has been thrown into drifts; some of these are five or six feet high in our streets, and it is probable the roads in the country are so much obstructed as greatly to impede the travelling for some time to come.

We have had no intelligence from sea, nor from the lower bay, since Friday night. No damage of consequence has been sustained by vessels in the harbor. The wharves were overflown on Saturday morning by a very high tide.

Sleighing.—We do not recollect the time, when there was such a general turning out, or better sleighing; a gentleman who resides at the upper end of Broadway, counted after twelve o'clock on Monday, 645 sleighs going out of town through one of the numerous outlets of the city. Among them were several with four horses attached—the great majority were what are called *Pungs*, with one horse; and there were many common sleds, having on them crates, dry-good boxes, hogsheads, boats, baskets, hampers, &c. filled with men, women, and children. We saw three men riding along very gravely, standing up in a hogshead, which was lashed to a sled. Such a jingle of bells we never heard. It is calculated that about two thousand of these vehicles were in motion on Monday. The taverns in the country are doing a good business, and would do much better if their accommodations were more extensive. Thousands of dollars each hour change hands during this fine sleighing, both day and night. The horses have no rest, except perhaps a few that are killed by hard driving.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

The *Stages*, according to the new arrangement, travel so fast that they entirely outstrip the *Mails*. We have had empty bags for 3 days, and we are therefore unable to say what is going on in the councils of the nation. Our last advices, however, inform us that they were still *pecking* away at Judge Peck. Our private opinion is, that this same Peck will prove "a *peck* of trouble."

Camden Journal.

The following is the list of Churches in the City of Yew York:

Presbyterian in connexion with the general assembly	21
Do. not in connexion	3
Reformed Dutch	14
True Reformed Dutch	1
Episcopal	21
Baptist	13
Do. not in connexion with the above	4
Methodist	10
Associated Methodist	2
Independent Methodist	2
Roman Catholic	4
Friends	4
Lutheran	3
Jews	3
Independent	2
Universalist	2
Unitarian	2
Moravian	1
Mariners'	1
Swedenborgian	1
German Reformed	1
Total	115

Of the above, six are exclusively for colored persons. The largest church in New York is the Roman Catholic Cathedral—area, 9,600 feet.

A Mr. Gridley, who advertises some land in Georgia for sale, among its recommendations, says:—The land is said to be very valuable; but I never had the extreme pleasure of getting nearer than half a mile of it, not having prepared myself with a canoe. It is warranted to yield from 30 to 40 bushels of Bull Frogs, to the acre, and aligators enough to fence the tract.

The Shah of Persia has just published a collection of his Poems! It bears the following title:—"The Poems of him, before whom the world humbles itself to adore him."

Jail Breaking.—On Sunday night *Jonathan Lewis*, who was convicted at last term of the U. S. Circuit Court, held this city in November last, of passing counterfeit bills on the United States' Bank, sentenced to five years imprisonment, made his escape from the jail of this place, by ting three of the bars of iron which the grate of one of the windows with a supposed to have been made of the spring of a watch. This was so ingeni done, that when the bars that were cut inserted in their usual place, it was a impossible to discover with the naked the place at which they were severed. manner in which he effected his escape having made his way through the windo probably not the least remarkable cir stance attending the affair. In the jail which is small and enclosed by a paling fifteen feet high, two large ferocious dog always kept. The prisoner had been habit of throwing them a portion of his from the window, with a view, no doub forming with them an acquaintance, he might avail himself of in any fut mergency. It seems, however, that he not trust altogether to the friendship of *out-door* companions; for, on the night elopement, he contrived, it is believed, the dogs to fighting, and, while they we gaged, let himself down from the win mounted a trough, and sprung over the ling.

On Tuesday, Lewis was apprehended the Sheriff and Jailor at a house about miles from town, and re-committed to

Raleigh Sta

Naval Court Martial.—The editors of New York Post learn from a correspondent Philadelphia, that the Court Martial for trial of Commodore Creighton assembled the 3d instant, when the Court was org ed, the charges read, and the plea of *not ty* entered. There are two sets of ch preferred against the accused, both havi lation to offences alleged to have been mitted while in command of the frigate son; the first of these, preferred by the Department, at the relation of Lieuten T. Homans and others, and the other b Navy Department, at the relation of Lie W. Freelon and others. The reading charges occupied two hours. On Tu and Wednesday, Lieut. Homans under a long examination and cross-examinat the charges preferred at his relation. nine witnesses are in attendahce on the forty-five on the part of the prosecution fourteen for the accused. It is though the proceedings will occupy the Court six weeks.

RAVENNA, OHIO. Dec.

Counterfeilers caught.—We publish communication in our paper of week last, that a strolling Branch of the U States Bank, was passing through our try, circulating spurious $5 bills. two gentlemen who composed the dent, Directors, & Co., have both been apprehended, and have now a room ed them in the County Building oc by the Sheriff. One of them was hended on Monday morning last, wit ty-seven $5 counterfeit Bank Notes possession, on the United States B And on examination before Justice was ordered to give security for the 1,000 dollars for his appearance at C and on his failing to do so, was comm

Western

Bankrupt Dividends.—The anecdote Barber's failure in Wednesday's pa minded a friend to call and tell us o he met with a few days since by the ruptcy of a professional polisher of The disciple of Day and Martin had change pair of snow trackers in pos for the purpose of 'gibin on 'em shine'—but as they did not appea door in due time in the morning, he the yesterday's dull pair and found to the shop of Cuff e Brush, which w a door nail could make it. Cuff, h showed the dark of his countenance a broken pane, and said,

'Good mornin Massa.'

'Open the door, Cuff.'

'Oh, Massa, I berry sorry I can't admit yo

'Can't, why not?'

'Why, I met misfortune, and been 'blige bankrupt.'

'Ah, that's bad—how much have you fa

'Thirteen dollar sebenty one cent, Massa

'Well, hand out my boots, Cuff, make settlement with your creditors, and you'll nough.'

'Here's one, Massa.'

'Hand along the other.'

'Oh no, Massa, I only pays dibidend of fif de dollar.'—*Bost. Trans.*

How to shake off Trouble.—Set ing good to somebody—put on and go and visit the sick or the quire into their wants and minister —seek out the desolate and oppres tell them of the consolations of I have often tried this method, and ways found it the best medicine for heart.

The London Court Journal, of ult. says—"There are many whole of England which may be pronoun at this moment in a state of positi tion, and that worst of all revolutio arises from what may be called p personal causes, as distinguished litical and general ones—a revoluti finds its fuel in *feelings*, not *opin* which directs its efforts towards individuals in the state, not its ins Our new Ministry must find the totally changing this fearful state or *they must fall.*" The same pape that war would have been inevitab Wellington ministry had not fallen the new Ministers have adjourned the recognition of *Don Miguel!*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

SDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1831.

Our Subscribers on the Western Stage via Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c.) ormed, that we have reason to hope nother week will not elapse before the which we have applied for in regard departure of that Stage, will be made. our next and all succeeding papers will here on the day after their publication, angement more convenient to our Subs in that section, than the late one.

Speech of Mr. Hill of Wilmington, will be found on our first and second will be read with interest by men of ties. We think that he takes the right of the Tariff acts, in contending, as he that they are inexpedient, and injurious South, but not unconstitutional.

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e Mails.—We have again to regret, rather than to complain, that the mails have ht us but few northern papers during eek. From New York, the latest pave have seen is of the 15th inst.; from ington we have the latest papers, but of the intermediate ones are missing. statements we have copied on the subject e weather, will account for the very un- interruption.

he weather here has been very severe, far from equalling that at the North. We another slight fall of snow on Tuesday ning.

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he Annual Meeting of the South Caroli- Conference of the Methodist Episcopal rch, took place in this town yesterday ning at 9 o'clock. We understand that re are about 75 Ministers present.

We are requested to state, that there will preaching at the Methodist Church three es each day during the session; and that Rev. *William Capers* will deliver a dis- se to-night, on the Missionary cause, af- which a collection will be taken up in aid ts funds. Service to commence at half t 6 o'clock.

Grain.—Important.—A letter from John e Powell, Esq. of Philadelphia, (now in ope—date not given,) to his friend in nsylvania, says—'My Dear Sir—I have one moment to state, that I have high hority for saying, that the supply of grain the continent of Europe is short, and that nts from France have gone to the United tes to purchase the corn," &c.

A Mad Dog.—A gentleman in this town ed his favorite Dog, on Monday last, hav- discovered undoubted symptoms of mad- s in him. He had had no opportunity of ng any other animal.

Death of Peter Francisco.—The Virginia ers announce the death of this celebrated n, at the advanced age of 70. He was a dier of the Revolution, remarkable for his raordinary strength, his undaunted cou- e, and his brilliant feats. He died in chmond, after a lingering indisposition, fill- at the time the office of Sergeant at Arms the House of Delegates. The Legislature journed to attend his funeral.

Col. Edward Pescud, the veteran Editor the Petersburg 'Old Dominion,' has been pointed by the President, with the advice d consent of the Senate, Surveyor and In- ector of the Revenue, for the Port of Pe- sburg and City Point, Virginia, vice John Peterson, deceased.

On the 10th inst. the Hon. J. S. Johnson s re-elected to the Senate of the U. States m the State of Louisiana, for six years.— e received 29 votes, Gen. Dawson 22, and were scattering. He is opposed to the pre- nt Administration.

A Government Bank.—The amount of de- lcations in the different branches of the mmonwealth Bank of Kentucky, is now certained to be $80,106 73.—This sum is und due from the Branch Cashiers.—Some it may, it is thought, be saved.

[We hope that North Carolina will never ve a Commonwealth's Bank.]—*Ed. Observ.*

We have seen the substance of the follow- g article stated in so many respectable pa- rs, that we are reluctantly compelled to lieve it, in its main features, true:—

The President and Mr. Calhoun.—That an aliena- n has taken place between these high functiona- s of the Government, which will not easily be re- nciled, is a fact which no one seems disposed to ny. The cause of this rupture, in a few words, is is. During the Administration of Mr. Monroe, hen the conduct of Gen. Jackson at Pensacola, was nder discussion by his Cabinet; Mr. Calhoun strong- urged the propriety of arresting the General and inging him to a Court Martial for his conduct. It said, however, that Gen. Jackson has hitherto been nder the impression, that the Vice President, dur- g that trying period, was one of his most active and alous defenders. Having now ascertained his true haracter, he feels a proper resentment at his dupli- ty. It is presumed that this disclosure is now made r the purpose of weakening the standing of Mr. alhoun with the President, and that it is one of the any measures devised by Mr. Van Buren for that urpose. In connection with this matter, we are in- rmed from a high source, that it is currently believ- d at Washington, that a challenge has passed from he Vice President to the Secretary of State. Whe- er it has been accepted, is not stated, but the gen- al impression is, that Mr. Van Buren cannot be got id of in this way. A pamphlet in vindication of Mr. alhoun, is daily expected.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Georgia Journal, a strong Administra- ion paper, and in the confidence of Mr. Craw- ord, who was a member of Mr. Monroe's Cabinet at the period above referred to, goes much further than the Register, in accusing Mr. Calhoun of duplicity.

On the 17th inst. Joseph Gales, Sen. Esq. was re-elected Intendant of the city of Ra- leigh, for the present year.

CONGRESS.

January 14.—In the House of Representatives, the bill for the relief of James Monroe, (to pay him about $60,000, the amount of his claim against government,) was taken up. Messrs. Spencer, Coke, Burges, and Mercer, advocated its passage, and Mr. Ihrie opposed it. The bill was rejected, 78 votes to 67.

Jan. 17.—In the Senate, a bill was introduced on leave by Mr. Livingston, which passed through its various stages, appropriating fifteen thousand dollars, to enable the President of the United States to despatch two or more vessels along the coast, provided with men, provisions, cordage, &c., to assist such vessels coming on the coast, as have suffered from the late severe storms. The bill was advocated by Messrs. Livingston, Silsbee, and Smith, of Maryland; and opposed by Mr. Tazewell. The vote taken by yeas and nays was, 26 in the affirmative, and 13 in the negative. In the Senate, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck, Mr. Spencer, of New York, one of the managers of the Impeachment, addressed the Court in an elegant and argumentative speech of great length, and continued his argument until the hour of the adjournment of the court.

In the H. of Representatives, Mr. Haynes submitted a resolution, that the House should attend the Senate Chamber, from day to day, during the trial of Judge Peck. The motion was agreed to, with an amendment suggested by Mr. Whittlesey, that the House should meet at 11 o'clock, instead of 12, as at present. Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, presented a resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 133 to 51, authorizing the distribution of forty cords of wood, from the surplus fuel of the House, to the suffering poor of this City. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Martin in the Chair, and proceeded in a body, on motion of Mr. Haynes, to the Senate Chamber, to attend the trial of Judge Peck. On their return, the Committee reported, and the House adjourned.

Jan. 18.—In the Senate, Mr. Iredell presented a resolution of the Legislature of N. Carolina, requesting the Senators and Representatives from that State in Congress, to use their best endeavors to induce the General Government to undertake the re-opening of the communication between Albemarle Sound and the Atlantic Ocean. It, together with surveys on the subject, was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The Senate having again resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment, Mr. Wickliffe, one of the Managers, spoke three hours in support of the Impeachment.

In the House of Representatives, nothing of importance occurred.

Jan. 19.—In the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, Mr. Meredith spoke three hours in defence of Judge Peck; on the next day about as long; and concluded on the 21st. in three or four hours more.

In the House of Reps., Mr. Wickliffe submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of dismissing from the Army the supernumerary Lieutenants by brevet commission:

That the Committee also inquire into the expediency of fixing the age between 17 and 21 years as the period of admission into the West Point Academy; and that all the graduates, from time to time, at that institution, shall be discharged from the Army when not needed in the actual service of the country:

That they inquire into the expediency of authorizing appointments in the line of the Army from the meritorious non commissioned officers of the Army:

And also, of reducing the number of cadets in said academy now authorized by law.

In proposing this resolution, Mr. W. argued against the impolicy and extravagance of maintaining so many Cadets, who, after having completed their education, were attached to the Army, without having any duty to perform, at an expense to the Government of $87,000 per annum. He attributed the large number of desertions from the army, in part to the practice of filling its offices exclusively from among the Cadets, to the total exclusion of non-commissioned officers from promotion, and their hopelessness of ever rising. After some further debate, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Verplanck, from the select committee appointed on the 17th December, on the memorial of surviving officers of the Army of the Revolution, reported a bill "supplementary to the act of relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution;" which was twice read and committed.

[This bill provides that each of the surviving officers, non commissioned officers, and soldiers of the Army of the Revolution who shall have served in the continental line a period of two years and —— months, and upwards, during the war of the Revolution, and who are not entitled to any benefit under the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution, passed the 15th day of May, 1828, be authorized to receive, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount of his full pay in the said line according to his rank, but not exceeding in any case the pay of a Captain in said line; such pay to continue during life: and any one who served less than the above term, but not less than nine months, shall receive an annuity bearing such proportion to the annuity granted to the same rank for the service of two years and —— months as his term of service did to the term aforesaid. No foreign officer to be entitled to the benefit of this act; and the pension not to be transferrable, or liable to any attachment, seizure, &c.—The date at which this annuity is to commence is left blank in the bill, but there is a section in the bill which shews that it is the intention of the committee that the bill shall have in some degree a retrospective operation.]

Jan. 20.—In the Senate, Mr. Smith, of Maryland, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred that part of the President's Message which relates to the reduction of duties, reported "a bill to repeal the duties on certain imported articles."

[This bill enacts, that from and after a day yet to be designated, the duties are to be discontinued and entirely repealed on silks of all kinds, except sewing silk; on cochineal, yellow berries, madder and madder root, sumack, argel gall-nuts, lac dye woad or pastel, mastich, olive oil, bristles, tortoise shell, unmanufactured; elephant's, sea-cows', and other teeth, ox horns, and all other horns and tips; corks, tin foil, tamarinds, almonds, olives, currants, prunes, grapes, plums, figs, raisins, capers, dates, filberts, lemons, limes, pine apples, cocoa nuts, and shells; camphor, gum arabic, and all other gums; quicksilver, manganese, crude salt-petre, cream of tartar, carbonate of soda, essence of bergamot, and all other essences used as perfumes; juniper berries and oil of juniper; saffron, safflower, sago, orris root, otto of roses, hole ammoniac, ipecacuanha, colombo root, cologne water, coriander seed, cosmetics, dragon blood, arrow root, ambergris, annatto, anniseed, and oil of anniseed, arsenic assafœtida, eva root, alarnoque, canella alba, cascarilla and peruvian barks; chamomile flowers, oil of cinnamon, fennel and oil of fennel, frankincense, harlam oil, hartshorn, ipecacuanha, iris root, manna, senna and leaves of senna, musk, peppermint, rhubarb, tapioca, vanilla, vanilla beans, oil of cloves, nux vomica, amber; on coffee, cocoa, teas of all kinds imported in American vessels from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, mats of straw, grass, or flags; bamboos unmanufactured; China and Porcelain; pearl, mother of pearl, and precious stones, not set; parts of clocks and watches, chronometers; on lace of every kind other than coach lace; paintings, drawings, bolting cloths, linnen cambrics, handkerchiefs of cambric included; lawn, gauze, cashmere shawls, and Canton crapes from beyond the Cape of Good Hope; Italian or French black crape for mourning; ribbons, ostrich feathers or plumes; on wines, the produce of all such nations as will grant equivalent advantages to the United States; on wool, the actual value of which, at the place of importence imported, shall not exceed ten cents per pound; on salt; on painters' colours of all kinds, except lampblack; white and red lead, and vermillion, dry or ground in oil; Prussian blue, Spanish brown; whiting, crome-green and crome-yellow paints, and paris white, verdigris. The second section enacts that, from and after the said day, yet to be fixed on, the duties on bombazines, bombazets, and other worsted stuff goods, and on linens of all kinds, those specified in the preceding section, and sail duck, excepted, shall be fifteen per centum ad valorem. The third section enacts that all teas, coffee, or salt, which may be in the public warehouses on said day, shall on their delivery, be free from the payment of any duty whatever. The fourth section enacts, that the ad valorem duties shall be estimated on the net cost of any goods, wares, or merchandise, imported into the United States after that day.]

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Cambreleng moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole, and take up the bill from the Senate to empower the President of the United States to send relief vessels on our maritime coast. He said the measure proposed was an act of humanity, and called for a speedy decision by the House. Whatever might be its opinion, he hoped the bill would now be considered. In order to go into Committee of the Whole, it became necessary to suspend the different orders of the day; which required a vote of two thirds of the members present. The question being put on the suspension, it was decided in the negative—ayes 103, noes 59. [So that, unless some change should take place in the sentiments of members, this vote may be considered as equivalent to the rejection of the bill, because the time for acting upon it cannot be expected to arrive before the occasion of the bill has passed away.]

On motion of Mr. Leiper,

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be requested to communicate to this House the causes of the irregularity of the arrival of the Eastern mail; to what the failure is attributable; and what remedy can be provided to prevent this delay.

In submitting the foregoing resolution, Mr. Leiper said he begged leave to be explicitly understood that, in offering this resolution to the House, he did not, in the remotest manner, intend to convey any censure, or attach any blame, to the Postmaster General, or the contractors on this mail route. A report was made to this House on the 12th day of February, 1827, by the predecessor of Mr. Barry—his wish now was to elicit any new information the department could present touching a subject which was one of considerable public interest.

Census of Georgia.—All the Counties except Chatham, contain, Whites 292,989, Slaves 207,991, Free Colored 2,057. Chatham is estimated to contain 16,000, making a total of 518,337. By the census of 1820, the population was 340,989, shewing an increase since that time of 177,348, or nearly 52 per cent. The State will doubtless be entitled to another Representative in Congress. Among the white population are 147 Deaf and Dumb, 143 Blind, and 64 over 100 years of age; among the blacks, 56 are Deaf and Dumb, 119 blind, 79 over 100 years of age.

Ohio.—The population of this vigorous commonwealth is ascertained to be *nine hundred and thirty-seven thousand*—making the prodigious increase of *sixty-one* per cent. in the last ten years.

Alabama.—The census of this state just completed, shews that the free population is 198,221, slave do 112,625—three fifths of which is 67,575—Making the Representative population 266,796. If the ratio should be fixed at 44,000 or something less, the state will be entitled to six Representatives, but any ratio between 44 and 53,000 will entitle her to five.

The Legislature at the date of our last advices, had before it a bill extending jurisdiction over the various tribes of Indians within the state's limits. Its provisions are very similar to those on the same subject enacted by the Georgia and Mississippi Legislatures. An effort was made to levy a poll tax of 6¼ cents on the Indians,—this was sucessfully resisted, but the bill provides for taxing each negro belonging to an Indian, 50 cents.

Bank of Newbern.—At the late annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Newbern, the price of Stock was fixed at 65 dollars per share.—*Raleigh Star.*

Kentucky.—In the first day's balloting for Senator in the place of Mr. Rowan, the following was the result of the five ballotings which took place:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Crittenden, (Gay,)	68	68	68	68	68
R. M. Johnson (Jackson)	49	60	62	63	66
John Rowan, do.	20	7	7	5	2
Ch. Wickliffe, do.		2		1	1

Kentucky.—On the second day's balloting for Senator from Kentucky there were eight ballots, without coming to any choice. On the 8th and last ballot, Mr. R. M. Johnson's vote had fallen to *five*, and Mr. Breathitt, the Lieutenant Governor, a friend of the present administration, who was started for the first time, had 61 votes. Mr. Crittenden's last vote was 67, one of his friends, knowing there would be no election, having neglected to throw in his vote for him. Mr. Wickliffe's highest vote through the day was 50, and Mr. Rowan's 20.—*Nat. Journal.*

From Kentucky, our latest information is, that, on the day after the balloting for Senator of the United States had been suspended, a resolution passed the Senate of the State for postponing the election until the next Session of the Legislature, so as to let the People pass upon it in the mean time. The other House had not acted on the proposition, and there was a great deal of caucusing, and what is called "log-rolling," going on, day and night. All is uncertain, therefore, yet.—*Nat. Int.*

From Kentucky we learn that as late as the 12th inst. no farther balloting had taken place for a Senator of the United States.

Nat. Int.

A writer on the subject of the tariff, in a Boston paper, mentions an instance of a similar kind with one we lately had occasion to advert to, of the effect which the present enormous duties have to drive men to smuggling. The duty on mace is one dollar a pound. The article abounds in the market, and is to be had at every grocery store, yet the writer states that he has it from the best authority that not a pound of it had been entered at the Custom House for ten years.—*N. Y. Post.*

After the heat of the late contest in Paris had subsided, a woman was seen running a bout and eagerly examining every dead body in her way. She was looking for her husband. A gentleman who had watched her progress for some time, endeavored to console her with the hope of his being yet alive. "No! he must be killed; I have not set eyes on him since morning. I hope I shall find his body, *for he has got the key of the street door in his pocket.*"

By last Night's Mail.

A letter is published in the New York American, from Senor Mosquera, late President of the Republic of Colombia, who has just arrived in New York, which renders it more than probable that Bolivar has actually departed this life. At the last accounts from him he was extremely ill.

From the N Y. Mercantile Advertiser, Jan. 19.

OUR FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.—An article appeared in the Daily Advertiser yesterday, containing dates "*from the Mediterranean,*" up to the 13th December, stating that an active demand for Flour existed at Constantinople, Smyrna, &c., and that Malta had been swept to supply the Ionian Isles—that island depending on the low rates in the U. States to be itself supplied.

This information was partially known in the market on Monday, which caused an advance on the prices of Flour that day, of about 12½ cents per barrel. Having been published yesterday morning, a further advance of 25 cents per barrel took place, and about 5000 barrels were sold yesterday, of Western at $6¾, Richmond City Mills at $6¾, and is now held at $6½; of Southern descriptions and New York at $5½; and in one or two instances, N. York commanded $6¾. Baltimore Howard st is held at $7.

The sales of Grain, since the publication of our prices current on Saturday, have been—on Saturday, 1200 bushels of Western at 137½ cents; on Monday, 1000 bushels Long island at 125 (being from the sloop, and about 6¼ cents below the market value.) Yesterday, towards the close of Exchange hours 9000 bushels of good Virginia commanded 140 cents, and 1000 bushels of Western, 145 cents per bushel.

There is little or no Western Wheat now in first hands, and only 9000 bushels of Virginia. The stock of Flour is very much reduced. The market closed with much firmness yesterday. Letters have been received from Gibraltar of 13th Dec., which quote Flour at $6 50 a 7, and make no allusion to dates "from the Mediterranean," of a searcity in Malta or Turkey.

[Since the above was in type, we have learnt that letters from New York of the 21st have been received, stating that Flour had again fallen to $6 50. Cotton also had fallen. Sales of good N. C. at 9½.

DIED,

In Wake county, a few days since, ALEXANDER AVERA, Esq. son of Capt. Wm. Avera, of Cumberland County, a good neighbor and an honest man.

In Bladen County, on the 12th inst., Mr. Wm. M. SINGLETARY, formerly of this town.

Hewson's Prize List,

DRAWING of the New York Lottery, Class No. 11.
9, 24, 42, 59, 26, 66, 14, 62, 60, 40.
No. 9, 24, 42 Capital of 25,000 Dollars.
No. 42, 59, 66 prize of $1,000, and 9, 14, 59 prize of $500, sold by *Hewson.*

DRAWING of the Union Canal Lottery, No. 1.
40, 17, 14, 36, 57, 51, 48, 61, 59, 25.
No. 14, 17, 40 Capital of $20,000 as usual several handsome Capitals in this Lottery sold as above.

Next Lottery—All Prizes!!

To be drawn in Philadelphia on Saturday, 29th inst.
UNION CANAL LOTTERY, No. 2.
BEAUTIFUL SCHEME.

	☞	30,000	DOLLARS,
	☞	20,000	DOLLARS,
	☞	10,000	DOLLARS,
	☞	5,000	DOLLARS,
2	Prizes of	3,000	DOLLARS,
3	do of	2,110	DOLLARS,
5	do of	2,000	DOLLARS,
10	do of	1,000	DOLLARS,
10	do of	500	DOLLARS,
20	do of	300	DOLLARS,
30	do of	200	DOLLARS,
57	do of	100	DOLLARS,

50's, 40's, 30's, &c.

The smallest Prize $5, which every ticket in the Lottery is entitled to, and may draw one of the above snug Capitals.

Whole Tickets only $10, *Halves* $5, *Quarters* $2 50.

Orders for the Lucky Numbers, enclosing the cash or prize Tickets (post paid) will meet with the same prompt attention, as if on personal application, and the Drawing forwarded agreeable to directions, recollect and address to

B. W. Hewson,

PETERSBURG—VIRGINIA.

January 24, 1831.

For Sale,

A NORTHERN BUILT

Sulkey,

with HARNESS.

Apply at the Lafayette Hotel.

Fayetteville, January 25, 1831. [12-3tp.]

Lost or Mislaid,

A NOTE given by Alexander MacPherson with Hugh Priest as security, and Angus Johnson as witness, for two hundred dollars, date not recollected, payable on the 1st January 1832, and bearing interest from the 1st January 1831.

DAVID W. S McKINNON.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Cumberland County.

David McKinnon personally appeared before me and makes oath in due form of law, that the above described Note was lost or mislaid by him some time in the present month, and that he has not sold or transferred it to any person or persons whomsoever. Sworn and subscribed to before me, the 26th January, 1831. G. DEMING, J. P.

All persons are forewarned from trading for or paying the above note to any person but myself or my order.

DAVID W. S. McKINNON.

Cumberland County, Jan. 26, 1831. [12-3tp.]

Pocket Book Lost.

LOST on Friday the 21st inst., between Wilmington and Col. Jones's residence in Bladen, a black Morocco *POCKET BOOK* which contained two notes on William E. Carver for fifty dollars each, on one of which there is a credit of forty eight dollars, both made payable to David L. Evans and by him endorsed; also a note for a small amount on said Carver, and some small accounts and bills of my own, and a five dollar bill and some smaller change in money. My name is written in the inside of the Book. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will deliver said Book with its contents to me or the Editor of the Observer. William E. Carver is hereby forewarned from paying said notes to any other person than myself, and all persons from trading for the same. ISAAC JACKSON.

January 27, 1831. [12-4t.]

Cheese, Ale, Fruit, &c.

20 Casks Goshen Cheese,
50 lbs. sapsago do.
20 boxes fresh Raisins,
5 boxes Oranges and Lemons,
5 bbls. "Vassar's" Ale,
5 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
10 bbls. N. Orleans and Havana do.
3 bbls. Shell Barks, or Walnuts,
8 casks Brown Stout and Phila. Porter,
20 kegs cut Nails—assorted sizes,
5000 Spanish Segars,
10000 American do.
100 bushels Northern Potatoes,
5 tons Swedes Iron, 1¼ to 8 inches wide,
English, German and American Steel, warranted,
Basket Salt, Poland Starch,
Lorrillard's Tobacco and Snuff,
Best chewing Tobacco,
Skirting and Harness Leather,
Facing and padding Skins, &c. &c. &c.

Also a small stock of

DRY GOODS,

Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c, purchased recently at Auction, and will be sold at a small advance.

W. W. WILLIAMS,
J. C. FENN.

Person Street, Fayetteville, January 5, 1831 [9-4w.]

PRICES CURRENT.

MERCHANDISE.		Quan'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market,	-	lb.	2½	
Brandy, Cogniac, 4th pf	-	gallon	1 40	1 75
Apple	-	do	40	45
Peach	-	do	45	50
Bacon	-	lb	6	7
Beeswax	-	do	18	20
Butter	-	do	15	20
Bagging	-	yard	15	21
Coffee, Prime Green	-	lb	14	15
2d & 3d qual.		do	12	14
Candles, Mould	-	do	14	
Cotton	-	100lbs	8 50	9
Corn	-	bushel	65	70
Copperas	-	100lbs	4	4 50
Flax	-	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough	-	bushel	1 10	1 20
Flour, Superfine	-	barrel	4 25	5
Fine		do	4	4 75
Fish, Herrings (none	-	do		4 25
Mackerel, No. 3,	-	do		4 50
Mullet,	-	do		4 25
Feathers	-	lb.	28	30
Gin, Holland	-	gallon	1 25	1 50
Country	-	do		50
Ginger	-	lb	10	12
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	3 50	
10 by 12	-	do	4 50	
Iron	-	100 lb	4 50	5 50
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb	1 75	2 25
Flotant	-	do		
Lime	-	cask	2	2 50
Lard	-	lb	7	8
Leather, Skirting	-	do	27	30
Sole	-	do	25	27
Bridle	-	side	2 50	3 50
Lead, Bar	-	lb	5	8
Logwood	-	100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses	-	gallon	30	32½
Nails, Cut, assorted	-	lb	6	6 50
Wrought	-	do	18	30
Shingles	-	1000	1 50	12
Oats,	-	bushel	35	45
Oil, Currier's	-	barrel	16	18
Linseed	-	gallon	75	80
Pork	-	barrel		10
Pepper	-	lb	18	
Plaster, Paris	-	ton	7 50	
Powder, Dupont's	-	Keg	7	
Others	-	do	7	
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3 50	4
Spanish Brown	-	do	2	2 50
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica	-	gallon	1 40	1 75
Wind. Island	-	do	70	80
New England	-	do	45	50
Rice	-	100 lb	3	4
Rags	-	lb	2½	3
Shot	-	Bag	1 50	2
Sugar, Mus. Prime	-	100 lb	10	11
Common	-	do	9	9 50
Loaf and Lump	-	lb	17½	20
Salt, Liverpool	-	bushel	70	75
Turks Island, St. Ubes, &c.	-	do	70	
Salts, Epsom	-	lb	10	15
Glauber	-	do	5	
Steel, American	-	do	8	9
E. Blistered	-	do	16	19
German	-	do	14	17
Salt-petre	-	do	12	18
Tallow	-	do	7	7½
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 00	1 75
Hyson	-	do	1 00	
Tobacco, Leaf	-	100 lb	2 25	3 75
Manufactured	-	do	50	
Tin, ½ x	-	box	13	15
Wheat	-	bushel	80	90
Whiskey	-	gallon	40	45
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2 00	4
Sicily Madeira	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe	-	do	1 50	1 75
Malaga	-	do	70	80

Music! —oh, how faint, how weak
Language fades before thy spell!
Why should feeling ever speak,
When thou canst breathe her soul so well?

J. F. DE VALENGER,
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville, that he has located himself in this town, and will give lessons on the Piano Forte to such Ladies as may wish to receive instruction on that instrument. It is of the utmost importance, in order to perform with execution, that the pupils should be thoroughly grounded in the rudiments and learn to finger well. Ladies who have been taught superficially and wish further instruction, can be perfected in the science on application. His terms are moderate, and he can be always found at Mr. Salmon's Boarding House.

Ladies who take lessons will be waited on at their residence.

N. B.—Piano Fortes tuned and put in good order, in town or country, or within 50 miles of the town. All orders will be thankfully received. He will keep the Instruments of his scholars in tune free of charge.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6. §9-4w

Lost,

BETWEEN Dick Street and the Court House, a small Gold *BREAST PIN*, set with hair and pearl, marked on the back J C K. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner by leaving it at the Auction Store. WILLKINGS & CO.

January 13. §10tf

Hall & Johnson,

OFFER FOR SALE,

25 Tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
1000 lbs. German & English blistered Steel,
1000 do. American do.
1000 do. bar Lead,
125 kegs Nails,
30 crates Crockery,
125 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
100 pieces cotton Bagging,
100 coils Rope,
70 kegs white Lead,
10 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
25 dozen Fur Hats,
Also, a good assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Trimming, &c.

They invite buyers to call and examine for themselves. *Nov.* 11, 1830.

GARDEN SEEDS,

RAISED by *J. L. Belden*, (Weathersfield Conn.) and of the growth of 1830, for sale by

J. CAMPBELL.

December 21, 1830. §7-6w.

New Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber has taken the New Store next door to Isham Blake & Son, South West corner of Market Square, where he has just opened a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Tin and Crockery Ware.

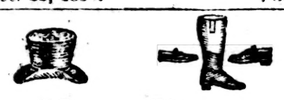
Among many other articles, he has the following:

Dry Goods,	Salt,	Cot'n Yarn,
Sugar,	Iron,	Hats,
Molasses,	Steel,	Cards, Pow-
Coffee,	Cotton Bagging,	der, & Shot.

All of which will be sold at very low prices, for cash or country produce.

HENRY HORN.

December 23, 1830. 7tf.



New Store.

THE Subscribers have taken the store recently occupied by Messrs. Nott and Starr, where they intend keeping a first rate assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Hosiery & Umbrellas.

Which they offer as low as can be purchased in this town. *ALSO,*

They will manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of every description, which they will warrant not inferior to any in the State.

N. B. Repairing done in the neatest manner, and at short notice.

GEO. C. HALL & CO.

November 18. §2tf§

Saddlery, &c.

The Subscriber continues at his former stand on Person street, a few doors east of the Cape Fear Bank and directly opposite the brick buildings on Liberty Point, where he manufactures every article connected in his line, of the best materials and in the best manner, and *Repairs* executed with despatch. He has, in addition to his former stock, just received direct from New York, a small but well selected assortment of *SADDLERY and HARDWARE*, perhaps inferior to none now in use. He endeavors to keep a regular supply of articles described below, consisting in part of the following, viz.

Gentlemen's, ladies' and boy's Saddles,
Saddle-trees, tacks and bosses,
Saddle-bags, valises, trunks, and carpet-bags, (a very convenient article for travellers,)
Martingals, halters, and horse collars,
Coach, gig, twig and wagon whips,
Straining, worsted and cotton webs,
Hog skin skirting and sheep skins,
Plated carriage and gig Harness,
Common do do and Carryall do.
Plated, brass, tinned & japanned harness mountings,
Plated and tinned bridles and bridle bits, a variety of every description,
Plated spurs and whip thongs,
Do. moulding and cap-plates,
Stirrup irons, spring and common do.
Saddler's hammers, pincers and knives.

G. W. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, Dec. 14, 1830. §6tf.

☞ Cash paid for tanned Deer Skins.

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr. McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.

☞ Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.

EPH'M BOUND.

June 24, 1830. 81-*tf*

For Rent,

A PEW in the Episcopal Church, in an eligible situation. Apply at this Office.

March 25. 68tf.

Wanted,

A First rate pair of PATENT BALANCES. Inquire at this Office.

December 1, 1830. §9tf.

☞ Notice.

THE Subscribers have formed a connection in business in this place, under the Firm of HORTON & HUTTON, and have taken the Store North East corner of Market Square, formerly occupied by Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, where they will in a few days be opening a very general assortment of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, &c. &c.

Which they will sell low for Cash or Country Produce, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

A. W. HORTON,
GEO. W. HUTTON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1830. §700tf.§

The Subscriber is now receiving from *Three to Four Hundred Packages of DRY GOODS*, comprising the most SPLENDID and EXTENSIVE Stock he has ever had. The Goods have been bought at the New York Auctions, mostly at package sales, with much diligence and care, and will be sold by wholesale or retail, at extremely low prices.

JOHN McARN.

September 16, 1830. §93tf.

30,000 Lbs. choice *BACON*, for sale for cash or on time.

ALSO, 6 saw mill *CRANKS*.

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

June 24, 1830. 81-tf.

Private Boarding

THE Subscriber has taken that elegant and commodious house recently occupied as the State Bank, where a few genteel boarders would be taken on moderate terms.

Also, having good Stables, well supplied with Provender, he will accommodate transient persons, who may wish to stop a few days in town.

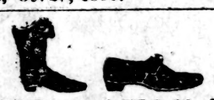
JORDAN HOWELL.

Removal.

I HAVE removed my Store to Gillespie street, in the house recently occupied by Messrs. Nott & Sumner, a few doors south of Market Square, where I intend keeping a choice supply of Table Necessaries and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold low for cash.

JORDAN HOWELL.

Fayetteville, Oc. 27, 1830. §99tf§



LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

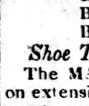
PERSON STREET,
THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only*.

ALSO,

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do. blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,
Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our cusotmers.



Also,

An assortment of *Fur and Wool HATS*, by the dozen or at retail.

☞ A few cases latest fashion *first quality HATS*, wide and narrow brims, at retail.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 21. 98tf.

For Sale,

80 Pieces cotton Bagging,
30 barrels Irish Potatoes,
4 hhds. Sugar,
20 bags Coffee,
40 kegs White Lead,
40 sacks Liverpool Salt,

HENRY L. JONES.

December 9. §5tf.

A New Supply.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of *Seasonable Fancy*

Dry Goods, GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce, at his Store, South East corner of Market Square.

SAMUEL FERGUSON.

Fayetteville, April 29. 73-tf.

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced.
22 hhds. Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8 by 10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c.

15 Hds. prime Porto Rico Sugar,
50 bags green Coffee,
30 barrels Mackerel,
10 demijohns of superior Port Wine,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

June 24, 1830. 81tf.

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries, published by the American Sunday School Union, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

10 Barrels Tanner's Oil,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE.

March 24, 1830. 68tf.

THE CHARTER OF THE

Rail Road Company,

Neatly printed in pamphlet form, for sale at this Office.

Fresh Fall & Winter Goods.

THE Subscriber is now opening a very general and fashionable assortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Consisting of French, English, Italian, Swiss, German and American DRY GOODS, some of superior quality, all of which will be sold at moderate prices.

HENRY L. JONES.

November 18, 1830. §2tf§

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and elegant supply of *NEW GOODS* suitable for the season, which he offers at wholesale or retail *as low* as any Goods of the *same quality* can be purchased in this market. His stock consists of an extensive assortment of

Dry Goods,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Groceries and choice Liquors,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes and Castings,
China, Glass and Crockery Ware, &c.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C. October 14, 1830. §92tf§

Removal.

Fayetteville Dyeing Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Fayetteville and the public in general, that he is now removing the above Establishment from the old stand on Hay Street to Liberty Point, where the Dyeing, Scouring and Bleaching will hereafter be carried on. Having now on hand a choice assortment of Dye Stuffs, no pains shall be spared in order to please customers. Piece goods of all descriptions, together with ladies' and gentlemen's garments of every kind, will be secured, dyed or re-dyed, and handsomely finished, according to order. Leghorn, grass and straw Hats cleaned, whitened and pressed, with a polish and complexion inferior to none. Merino shawls, silks, gauzes, &c., bleached and nicely finished. Particular attention will be paid to country customers, and their parcels forwarded to any part of the State. Moderate prices, good work, together with quick dispatch, he hopes will secure him a continuance of that patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.

HAMILTON MITCHELL.

Fayetteville, Oct. 7, 1830. §96tf.§

HENRY BRAMBERT,
Merchant Tailor,

(From Richmond, Virginia,)

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken the brick store on Green street, opposite Dr. Benjamin Robinson's where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, and assures those who may favour him with their custom, that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage. All orders will be thankfully received and well executed.

The Subscriber has received a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

Also, he will constantly keep on hand an assortment of ready made CLOTHING.

☞ N. B. Uniforms of every description made in the neatest style.

Gentlemen's *STOCKS* of every description, made to order and at the shortest notice.

On hand, Gentlemen's Stocks, linen Collars, Cravattings, Suspenders, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1830. §98tf.§

JOHN LIPPITT,

Commission Agent, Fayetteville N. C.

HAS taken the Store on Green street, formerly occupied by Hugh McLaurin, Esq., and offers his services for the sale and purchase of produce.—Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding Goods, on reasonable terms.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender &c. INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

JOHN LIPPITT,

COMMISSION AGENT,

HAS just received on consignment, and will sell low for cash or barter,

Hhds. Molasses, (superior)
Bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
Bags Coffee and Pepper,
Do. Filberts and Almonds,
Boxes Chocolate, Soap and Muscatel Raisins,
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Hyson Teas, in 6 and 7 lb. boxes,
Kegs cut Nails,
½ qr. casks Malaga Wine,
Cheese, Shot, (assorted)
Casks fresh Rice,
Mackarel, No. 3.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

20 Casks unslacked LIME and
10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by

JOHN HUSKE.

February 17, 1830. 63-tf.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00
Militia Laws,	40

E. J. HALE.

For Sale.

15,000 Lbs. Bacon.
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

April 14, 1830.

BLANKS,

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and control of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a plunge Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 30.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson,

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 120 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms Bolt Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 3-16 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at a short notice. ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER*. To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to

JAMES MARTINE.

January 28.

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder.

FOR THE DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of those diseases. For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assauges cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtues of this medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle or $9 per dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. June 17, 1830.—80-tf.

A General assortment of Bibles, Common Prayer Books, Tracts and Sunday School Books, adapted to the use of the Episcopal Church, can be had by applying to the Rev'd. William D. Cairns, Wilmington, General Agent of the Episcopal Bible, Common Prayer Book, Tract and Missionary Society of North Carolina. *Also*, Bishop Heber's Life—Standard Works, Churchman's Almanac, and all the Publications of the Protestant Episcopal Press.

November 25, 1830. §3tf§

Mansion Hote

MRS. BARGE

Begs leave to inform her f
and the public generally, that s
ken that well known House, the
SION HOTEL, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N.
na, and has it now open for the reception
ers and Travellers.

This extensive Establishment has been
much improved, and is well furnished. The
Rooms, Chambers and Parlors for private
are airy and pleasantly situated, and Trave
enjoy all that privacy and quiet in this Hou
they could obtain in private lodgings.

Rooms and othe
forts are at all times r
Stage Passengers, and
in private conveyances. The TABLE and Ba
furnished with the best that can be procure
Stables, well stored with every thing nece
the convenience and satisfaction of Trave
under the management of careful Ostlers,
vacant lots adjoining, are attached to the Ho

A READING ROOM and BATHS, warm or cold
so attached to the Establishment.

MRS. BARGE hopes for a continuance of
patronage which she has always received
public. She hopes to merit an increase of
the superiority of her present establishment
her increased desire to accommodate her fri
from the very moderate charges which she wi

Fayetteville, June 30, 1830.

New Store,

On the South East corner of Market Sq

P. DAILEY

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fa
ville and the public generally, that he is
ceiving from New York and Philadelphia, a la
well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Sh

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

ALL of which were selected by himself with t
most care, expressly for this market, and purc
for cash, which enables him to sell much ch
than is usual in Fayetteville.

AMONG HIS ASSORTMENT ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Superfine blue and black Cloths
Brown, olive and steel mixed do.
Blue, Oxford, silver and steel mixed Satinetts,
Merseilles, swansdown, valencia, cut velvet, a
Vestings,
Green, yellow, red and white Flannels,
Merino and gauze do.
Rose Blankets, 7 4 to 14-4,
Duffle and point do. of all qualities and sizes,
Camlet and plaid Cloaks,
Blue, black, brown, crimson, grey and olive
Black Bombazine and Bombazette, a great va
Brown and bleached Domestics, all qualities,
Domestic Ginghams and apron Check,
Bed Tick, 4-4 and 6 4,
Black and coloured cassimere Shawls,
Long and square merino do.
Cotton Handkerchiefs of all qualities,
Silk flag and bandanna Hkfts, some very supe
ttich figured Gros de Naples Shawls,
Gauze and barege do. of all qualities,
Embroidered crape and Thibet do.
Black Italian Cravats,
Ladies' black and white English and French
Do do do do Hose,
Satin, Levantine Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Blk and col'd Gros de Naples, a beautiful assort
Black Italian Lustring and black Mode,
Black, white, blue, pink and straw coloured Sa
Do do do do do Florence
Blk & col'd Mandarine, new article for ladies' dr
Elegantines and Palmarines, do do
Canton, Nankin, and Italian Crapes,
A handsome assortment of bonnet Ribbons,
Do do of cap and belt do.
No. 1 to 16 black and coloured Taffeta do.
1 to 16 do do satin do.
Gimps, piping Cord, and artificial Flowers,
Black and coloured sewing Silks,
Black and white bobbinet Veils,
Bobbinet Lace, Edging and Footing,
Lace Colleretts and Tippits, some very fine,
Thread Lace and Edging, an elegant assortme
Plain and figured Swiss Muslin, do do.
Do do book, mull and Jaconet do.
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Cambrics,
Garment and furniture Dimity,
A large and beautiful assortment of Calicoes,
very fine
French and English Ginghams
Black, white and col'd worsted and cotton Hos
Cotton and silk Umbrellas
Tortoise shell, tuck and side Combs
Horn do. do. do.
Thread and cotton Tape and Bobbin
Spool and ball Cotton, thread and cotton Floss
Inserting Trimmings, an elegant assortment
Irish Linen, Russia and table Diaper
Lawn and linen cambric Hkfs. &c &c.

Hardware & Cutlery.

Knives and Forks, a good assortment
Pen and pocket Knives
Scissors, Pins and Needles
Spectacles, Awl Blades and fish Hooks
Bread and Tea Trays
Razors and Razor Straps
Coat, vest and suspender Buttons
Fowling and Duck Guns, Pistols
Single and double roler Gun Locks
Stock, Pad, and Chest Locks
Coffee Mills and Waffle Irons
Swede and English Iron, of all sizes

Hats & Shoes.

Men's super black and drab beaver Hats
Do. low priced do. do.
Wool Hats, a good assortment.
Men's and Boy's Leather and Fur Caps
Do do calf skin Shoes and Bootees
Do do pegged and sewed do and Brogan
Ladies' and Misses black Prunella, Morocco and
skin Shoes
Do do white and coloured Prunella do.

Groceries.

Coffee and Sugar, of all kinds
Liverpool and Turks Island Salt
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Madeira, Teneriffe and Malaga Wines
French Brandy and W. I. Rum
Spanish and American Cigars
Cavendish and common Tobacco, and many
articles too tedious to mention.

☞ Country Merchants and others would do
to call and examine the above assortment, as
Subscriber is determined to sell low for cash
country produce.

Fayetteville, September 9, 1830.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLIN
ALMANACK,
FOR
1831,

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail
the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE

Fayetteville, October 7, 1830.

Blanks for sale.